Richmond Times-Dispatch

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MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1915

To Whom It May Concern

OR the benefit of any man or coterie that believes it is possible to start and run a newspaper that will contain the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, first, last and all the time, we submit the confession of the editor of the Norton, Kans., Telegram, a veteran in the ranks, to wit: The Telegram has been busy for the past week, and a number of very important items have occurred that have not been mentioned in this paper for the reason that the editor has not had time to investigate the facts, and our reporter has been busy also.

Explorers in Egypt who have broken into a temple at Memphis, belonging, it is thought, peace movement than by computing the cost to the period of Rameses II., may decipher jokes of that time which will line up with some of the present time. Are you on?

Woman After the War

A SIDE from the question of suffrage, which has nothing to do with the thoughts that follow, there is one indisputable fact: woman will have more influence in Europe when the war is over than ever before.

At the rate at which men are being slaughtered, there won't be any surplus if the war lasts another year. This will bring about a different sort of woman's movement in Europe stronger movement. The women of the arring nations, by force of circumstances, already shown themselves to be capable in business, and have done much which will orever entitle them to the consideration of | the estimate. men who think and direct.

But the sort of woman influence that will grow in Europe, especially in England and France, will not be of the feminist type. On the nations which have brought them about. the centrary, the women who are doing so much in this war will be competent and willng to do more when the war is over,

When this movement shall amalgamate world won't be any the worse, and it won't require field glasses to get a glimpse of what some folks call the millennium

Baltimore suggests that Maryland furnish | ic in case of a foreign attack on

T. R. a Still Progressive

THE latest state inent of Mr. Roosevelt is addressed to the voters of his State, but it may be safely surmised that he intends it as a feeler all round, or as a voice of direcdoubters in other States. He will enroll as a Progressive, and if other voters the Empire State ask his advice, he will tell them to go and do likewise

his is a departure from his Portland, Ore. speech in which he said it would depend on he Republicans whether he and the rank and of the Armageddon army returned to the G G P in 1916. It would depend on the mun the G O P, put up, and he "supposed" that if the old party should name Justice lagger, it would be proper for "us to support But if the G. O. P. should name Justice Hughes how can Mr. Roosevelt support hing field enrolled as a Progressive, he will be rethered. No voter in New York

it will be seen by any one who refers to the statement of Victor Murdock, printed in Times Dispatch of last Wednesday, that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Murdock are so far apart that comebody will have to back down before they get together, and it won't be Mr. Roosevelt He backs up, but he doesn't back Mr. Murdock's statement would not chairman of the Progressive National Com-

Roosevelus new statement shows that returning to the old grounds, as he this is true. id have done in 1912. It is a magnantmous concession for Mr. Roosevelt. And deceived. Some of the more influential print when a man begins to concede, it is a cock- doleful editorial descriptions of the allies' sure indication that he prefers to catch flies | plight, and declare the situation of the British with molesses instead of resorting to vinegar. empire is "critical." This is not an over-Mr. Roosevelt is not only a Progressive 1171, but a still Progressive as well,

The Chicago Post thinks that the fact of tor Burton being a bachelor won't be such of a campaign asset to bank on. It

War's Effect on Food Prices

THE lack of food will not be a factor in the achieved by fighting and not by talking. conclusion of the European war. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics says so. The conclusion is reached after a study of the reports of United States consular

more than 100 consular districts. There was a decrease nearly everywhere in

due to the departure of wage-earners for the front. All of the governments engaged which previously maintained State employment bureaus reduced the same, but in some cases allowances were made to the dependents of soldiers, and steps were taken to check the cost of living. The combination did not reduce living expenses.

On the outbreak of the war there was a sharp rise in prices on account of panics and uncertainties. But after a fortnight the first panic was over in the actual war zone. From that time prices depended largely on local conditions, such as requisitions by the army and the loss of tourist travel. Many who had depended on this travel found themselves overstocked, and lost all because there was no market for their goods. Many of the inhabitants of resorts who made enough in one season from this travel, principally from this country, to keep them the remainder of the year had made no other arrangements, and these were sufferers. In the places where they lived prices soared. In some cities that were in the march of armies there were startling fluctuations. Rheims is an example.

Crops in countries where armies have not appeared actively are in good condition. This is true of certain sections in Poland, and also of Belgium. On both sides of the line of battle in North France the armies have, in many cases, had time to cultivate the fields for their own support. The agricultural resources of Germany and Austria proper are practically unimpaired. Except in that part of Poland overrun by the armies, the inhabitants of Russia scarcely know, so far as breadstuffs are concerned, that there has been a war.

A Cleveland, O., landlady seized a handbag of dynamite, ignorant of the nature of the contents, for an unpaid board bill. The average landlady, unless she is libeled, doesn't have to resort to dynamite to blow up a delinquent.

The Wages of Peace

N the opinion of thoughtful men, if there is ever to be substantial reduction in the world's armaments, it must be brought about through the influence of the United States.

The way in which the influence of the United States can be used, as suggested, is not clear at the present juncture of events. There is every indication that the war must be fought to a finish, which will prevent a recurrence of present conditions by strangling the spirit of militarism. The United States is as much interested in this as any of the nations now involved.

There is no better way of projecting a of war. As accurately as is possible to ascertain, the cost of the present war up to its anniversary a few days ago, has been about \$15,500,000,000; put in another way, about \$50,000,000 per day. We shall get nearer the idea of this enormous sum by remembering that the wealth of the United States is computed to be something near \$189,000 .-000,000. The first year of the European war has cost about one-twelfth of this amount.

It should be understood that the figures given have been created by the actual horrors of the conflict. They do not include the value of manufacturing and other buildings than any they have had. And it will be a | in villages, towns and cities, all or a large part of which have been destroyed; the figures do not include the loss to fields, to goods and to household belongings. The industrial value of human lives is not considered in

It is a pathetic fact that the problems presented are more seriously considered by this and other neutral countries than they are by Seen from this side, there is no evidence that any nation in the struggle is running short of men or money, or that the people of any of the countries engaged are weakening in resowith the woman movement of our country, the lution or confidence. The great financial marts of this country, which are closer students of conditions than the layman can be. declare that there are no signs of a near peace.

Apparently, peace will come only with the mer nome for the President, where he exhaustion of one side or the other, or pershington. What if the attack should be quished both will have suffered grievously, and if terms honorable to both are arranged, the dreadful lessons the war has taught may make reduced armaments possible. Then will be presented the opportunity of the United States.

> Waiting for the funny men to say that Germany put the War in Warsaw, or the saw in Warsaw. Either fits.

Britain and Holland

Some anonymous British army expert, who contributes his opinions by cablegram from London to the New York World, offers an explanation of why Kitchener's army of 06,000 men-or is it 2,000,000 or 4,000, 666?-has not yet taken the field. This critic suggests that the British government has been hopeful of winning Holland from her neutrality, so that the British armies may be poured, through Holland, behind the Gerhe | man lines in France and Belgium.

nor any other State can vote two electoral that the allies would like to have Holland abandon her neutrality and embrace their cause, nor that the sweep of considerable forces along the line suggested would expose the German armies in the west to serious peril, perhaps to destruction; but Holland no disposition to quit her present position on the fence, expensive and uncomfort-

able as that position certainly is. he worth printing but for the fact that he is appearance, but to the ordinary person it would seem that if Kitchener has 3,000,000 men, adequately officered, armed and muniin a meeting mood, so far as other Pro- lery strength, the place for these men is in tioned, and backed by an appropriate artilwho may want to get back to the the field, helping to fight their country's party are concerned. He doesn't say "go battles. Even the World's unnamed critic but he paws no earth over any | deserts his role long enough to concede that

statement. Something must be done to restore allied confidence and upbuild allied morale. The capture of Constantinople would be a long step in this direction, and so would a strong and successful forward moveon't keep Mr Cleveland out of the White anvil for the Kaiser's hammer hardly seems ment in France or Flanders. Acting as the to meet the necessities of the case.

It is true that Britain always has "muddled through," but in the past this has been There will be no "muddling through" the German lines by efforts so largely vocal.

It is reported that the Duma does more officers in eighteen countries, representing work and less talking than any body of national lawmakers in existence. The Duma has been in business only nine years. Wait the purchasing power of the working classes, | until it is as old as the American Congress.

SONGS AND SAWS

Limited Privileges.

The motorist must careful be And mind his P's and Q's, For Council has decreed that he Much softer lights must use. No longer may he blind our eyes With his effulgent glare, For Council says he must behave, Or keep away from here.

The "dimmer" that we're heard about, But scarcely ever seen. The motorist must now drag out, With tools and gasoline.
Of course, he may run o'er us still,
Just as in days of yore, But may not scare us half to death Before he sheds our gore.

The Pessimist Says.

Don't let people bore you to death with their moss-covered anecdotes. Spring a few of your own old favorites.



In Dear Old Mexico. The Tourist—Are you hav-ing much success in bringing peace to your troubled land? The General—Fair—fair.
Yesterday, for instance, we pacified only two villages and a ranch, but when we got through they were as completely peaceful as any places you ever saw.

A Real Trlumph.

First Suburbanite-Did you have much luck with your garden this year?
Second Ditto-Great. I kept accurate accounts and found it cost me only three times as much as the value of the products.

Helping the Bar.

"Why do you say old Mr. Squiggs was so fend of the lawyers? I have heard him denounce the whole profession scores of times."
"Well, he let one of them draw his will, and half the other members of the bar have been living ever since his death on the resulting litigation.

Pure Tragedy.

"I cannot live your love without,"
The anguished lover cried.
"I cannot live with you about,"
The cruel maid replied.
It was a case, beyond all doubt,

For Cupid's suicide,

THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

In the following the West Point News sets forth some boosting talk that may prove a suggestion to other towns as well. Says that good paper: "Talk about the advantages of West Point instead of trying to figure up the disad-vantages. Speak of the bright side of your business in place of the imaginary dull side. There is nothing goes without being propelled. You injure yourself, your business and your town by getting into the dumps. When your liver is out of order go to the woods or some other hiding place until you are better. The world looks blue to a man with a bad digestion. Cure yourself first, and then everything else will appear all right."

"The general crop conditions in Botetourt," says the Buchanan News, "are exceptionally good and the seasonable rains immediately around Buchanan for a radius of possibly four miles, have rarely been surpassed. However, some unusually heavy and damaging rains have occurred several miles further out, both north and south of the town. The roads and fields in the unfortunate sections hear evidence to this fact. Taken as a whole, a bumper crop and fruit year seems secure."

The few remarks recorded below are from the Covington Virginian: "The Richmond Times-Dispatch finds something more than the problems growing out of the freedom of the sea to worry over. The freedom with which Shockoe Creek overflows its banks is now quite a prob-

Current Editorial Comment

Sanitary practices in this country are justly condemned in the last report of the United States Sanitary Sins Are

Sins Are
Condemned

Fublic Health Service on typhoid.

The statement that last year
30,000 deaths were recorded, and
that 400,000 persons were incapacitated, shows
that there is a substantial basis for the starting
of an "educational campaign." That thousands of lives can be saved every year by intelligent work is certain, because typhold is a disease that work is certain, because typhold is a disease that can be prevented. Polluted drinking water is the most common carrier of typhold. Too little attention is given to the drainage of large watersheds from which city supplies are taken and to the keeping of filth out of springs and wells in the country districts. Carelessness and ignorance are the underlying causes. ignorance are the underlying causes of the epidemics in cities and the isolated cases on the farms, and there is no excuse for either in these days of sanitary research and achieve-ment. An interesting section of the report is the one on "antityphoid inoculation or vaccination"—the popular notion that this remedy is infallible is contradicted. "The protection is relative, not absolute"; inoculation is "not to be regarded as a substitute for sanitation," the report says. Life and health are best conserved by keeping the typhoid germs out of water supplies.-Providence Journal.

Madness Comes in Summer

silly season. There is a reason. The heat and the humidity seem to enervate and weaken both the physical being and the moral stamina, and a general letting down of ideals and intelligence results. silly season the gold-brick buyer fraternizes with the fleecer. In the silly season the yokel feels the lure of the green-goods circular. In

the silly season the matrimony bureau reaps its golden harvest. Only the other day a pleasant stranger sold the biggest hotel in Chicago to ar Indiana man for \$200. Only the other day a Pennsylvania innocent gave a tramp ten crisp "tens" for a ring which two gentlemanly passers-by assured him was worth \$1,000. Examples could be multiplied. They have no territorial limitations. They are quite as likely happen in Boston as in Kankakee. Nobody who has reached the age of discretion—the expression is used with due forethought—is entirely

wicked prepare for the stumbling victim. When the tempter approaches reverse the famous formula-don't stop, don't look, don't listen.— Cleveland Plain Dealer.

News of Fifty Years Ago (From Newspaper Files, August 9, 1865.)

The Petersburg Express says the agents of the The Petersburg Express says the agents of the United States government have been very busy in that city for the past several days taking down the names of such citizens of the Cockade City as are reputed to be, or are supposed to be, worth as much as \$20,000. These agents have bene ransacking the court records and all other documents likely to furnish information. It is supposed that the object of this investigation is to make a list of properties subject to confiscation, and, as a matter of course, the investigation is creating a great deal of excitement.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "No response has yet been made to the application of General Lee and the late Vice-President of the Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens, for pardon. This is perhaps due to the delicate condition of both Mr. Johnson's and Mr. Sowaci's beetly. son's and Mr. Seward's health. The prevailing sentiment, however, is that the pardons will be granted, though both General Lee and Mr. Stephens in their petitions, do not abate one jot from their known partiality for the South and the institutions which have so long been inseparable from it. The petitions are highly dignified in their character."

Dr. Mudd, now a life prisoner in the Dry Tortugas, has been put to work as a surgeon in the hospital department of the extensive prison. The court of conciliation for the city of Petersburg has been abolished, the civil courts of the town having been again inaugurated.

General Grant is having a good time in Quebec, Canada. He was wined and dined with Governor-General, and is otherwise being feted

The second grand rally of the Fenians was held in New: York day before yesterday. The Fenian organization claims that it will make Ireland free within the next six months. It remains to be seen if they can make the promise good. Certainly they cannot by remaining in New York and marching up and down the streets.

Because of the crowds that gathered near the Fortress Monroe ramparts to see Mr. Davis in his afternoon walks the time of his promenade was changed to the forenoon, and thus it hap-pened that on day before yesterday morning he and Mr. Clay met on the ramparts. The guards did not allow them to converse, but in the pass-ing they clasped hands, and in the handclasps and smiles they exchanged they said a great deal that each well understood, if the guards

Richmond has more than its share of thieves, Richmond has more than its share of thieves, robbers and vagabonds. Why they should have flocked here from the North nobody can well understand, for surely the people have no money or valuables to be robbed of. The military people are the only ones who have anything worth stealing, and it seems that the plunderers who have flocked in here do not dare to attack the blue-coated fraternity. blue-coated fraternity

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad authorities announce a better service. This road can now take passengers through to Washington in nine hours, to Baltimore in eleven hours, to Philadelphia in sixteen hours Washington in nine nours, to batter hours eleven hours, to Philadelphia in sixteen hours and to New York in twenty-two hours. Passengers go from here to Fredericksburg by rail, thence six miles by stage to Potomac Creek, thence by rail to Acquia Creek, thence by steamer to Washington and thence by rail or the property of the propert otherwise anywhere they want to go,

The Voice of the People

"Socialist View of the War."

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—On the editorial page of The Times-Dispatch of Tuesday appears a reprint of H.
M. Hyndman's "View of the War." When it is recognized who Mr. Hyndman is and what he has stood for, the utterance is very remarkable. He has been a main exponent of the socialism of Marx—and Marx stood for violent revolution of the proletariat against capitalism. Again, ever since the days of the "International," leading Socialists like Hyndman have looked forward to a period of greater interracial co-operation and less mere national sentiment or overstrained patriotism. Yet, a man like Hyndman strongly asserts that Germany is breaking treaties, overriding international law and prosecuting the alternative to all her neighbors to "crush or be crushed." I have seen few articles more significant than the "Socialist View of the War" of Mr. Hyndman.

WYTHE LEIGH KINSOLVING.

Richmond, August 3, 1915.

Current Editorial Comment

Richmond, August 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Str.—The chairman of the membership committee of the Virginia Association Opposed to the Virginia Association Richmond, August 5, 1915.

Ireland's Probable Reason

Ireland's Probable Renson.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—In declining to Join the coalition the Irish leaders evidently had something? Recalling the cruel oppression to which they had been subjected for nearly 1,000 years, the Irish could not but bitterly hate the English, and long for (the Irish) Joined the coalition, they felt that their liberty of action for better things would be impaired. That the heart of the Irish is not in this war is seemingly groven by the published statement that, of Ireland's many millions, less than 50,000 have joined the colors—and they probably secretly hope and believe that Germany will win, in which event they imagine they will be much more eligibly situated to gain their highest ambition, namely, sovereignty, autonomy, because it has a hateful string attached to it, namely, the veto of the imperial Parliament, and, so long as that is the case, the leaders do not feel that Ireland is really free, but that it may be subject to a renewal of oppression. The leaders now feel that they are footloose and in a position to take advantage of any future developments. They probably desire, and hope, to see the Germans installed in the heart of London, when Ireland will be promised everything, even the imposible—independence free of every sign of a string. In this, however, they will be disappointed, because, after the war is over, if Germany wins, there will be no more independence, even quasi, for small countries like Belgium, Holland, Switzerland or the Scandinavian states, for all will be incorporated in great empires. Ireland's fate, therefore, is inevitably bound up with that of Great Britain, If Germany wins, good-by to liberty in Europe; therefore, Europe cannot afford to let Germany win.

Richmond, August 3, 1915. Richmond, August 3, 1915.

Queries and Answers

Can you tell me the longest name ever borne
by a Virginian? GRACE STRUMENT Can you tell me the longest name ever borne by a Virginian? GRACE STREET.

Not with certainty. Dr. William F. Broaddus, a widely known Baptist minister of the past generation, used to speak of an acquaintance of his, a Madison County personage, we believe, whose name was John Lirripope Larripope Larroway Penuel Supervan Pervan Shule Lemahack Chrisonlack Settler. As this verbal tin can be Chrisoplack Settler. As this verbal tin can is matter of oral tradition to us, we cannot warhas reached the age of discretion—the expression is used with due forethought—is entirely exempt. Where lies the safeguard? In eternal vigilance, and in close observation of the daily chronicle of the tricks and traps which the

A HARD LESSON

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



From the Dallas Morning News.

CAUSES AND CURE OF DELINQUENCY

BY REV. W. A. COOPER,
President of General Council of Social Workers of Richmond.

Crime and pauperism, according to the report of the State Board of Charity and Correction, cost the State of Virginia last year \$2,969,773.97, and of this amount over \$800,000 was paid out for the direct repression of crime without any study of the causes of delinquency.

Crime, therefore, is one of society's calculated and moral training. The first thing to discover is what kind of an animal the delinquent individual is, is he sound physically? If not, what is the nature and extent of the physical defect? The cause may be psycho-

Crime, therefore, is one of society's cal defect? The cause may be psychological; that is, a lack of capacity for attention, or for direction, or for selfgreatest burdens, and we all know that

Psychopathic Institute, of Chicago, says: "From several sources we have

measures must be seen by every one as thoroughly inadequate and effective when the number of reconvictions is increasing everywhere. In England 10,000 out of 182,000 convictions had been previously convictions had been previously convictions had been previously convictions had been previously convicted more than twenty times. In Virginia there were 26,384 commitments to jail last year, and if Richmond is to be taken as the criterion, 60 per cent of these are repeaters, ranging all the way from two to twenty-one commitments in two years. The question, therefore, we should ask ourselves is "Can these people be normal?" Is not this problem more medical than legal? We should recognize that delinquency is a symptom of the disease from which the body social is suffering and not the disease itself. Formerly doctors diagnosed the disease of the human body by symptoms, but now they seek for the cause underlying the disease. In the same way criminologists formerly only knew the offense and not the offender, and with an almost mechanical method of adjusting cases or administering justice (?) prescribed a certain definite to one-half of commitments for crime in our police courts are either alcoholic, epileptic or feeble-minded girl, and the shamelessness of these girls is notorious, may spread immoral contagion through a whole neighborhood.

The greatest cause of delinquency is no doubt sociological; that is, the result of a had environment, bad housing conditions, overcrowding, lack of parental authority and discipline, control, of supervised playgrounds, etc. Juvenile delinquents come from which there is no recognition of authority, either of the parent, or the State, or God. Neither are they taught to recognize the rights of others in person or in property. Delinquent juveniles mean delinquent juveniles mean delinquent juveniles mean delinquent parents.

If the cause be sociological—the influence of environment, bed housing conditions, overcrowding, lack of parental authority and discipline, control, of supervised playg adjusting cases or administering justice (?) prescribed a certain definite ofpunishment for certain definite ofpunishment for certain definite ofsocial workers of the city for the creasocial workers of the city for the creapunishment for certain definite offenses; hence, when the fine was paid, or the term in jail had been served, the offense was presumably squared up; but now, the modern criminologist, like the modern physician, seeks to know the causes of the delinquency. To study the causes of the delinquency we must classify the delinquency we must classify the delinquent individuals and not merely the acts of delinquency. We are beginning to do this in our juvenile laws where we classify them by age, but this cannot be final, as there are many boys and girls hardened in crime at seventeen, and many others over seventeen chronologically who are but children psychologically. It has been indisputably proven again and again that there is no necessary connection between the chronological and psychological age of delinquent individuals, through medical examination of physical age of delinquent individuals, through medical examination of physical was personal to the demand of the social workers of the city for the creation of a separate Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. We must build up and not break up the homes of the Commonwealth, and this court will do more to cure juvenile delinquency than the divorce court.

If the cause be conomic pressure, society must demand the enactment of a law that shall make the minimum wage a living wage. The city should also exercise leisure control over the children through the extension of the public playground system, through dance-hall regulation. Prison reform is good, but society must save its boys and girls from going to prison.

Thus, threugh a study of causes, through medical examination of physical court. We must build up and not break up the homes of the Commonwealth, and this court. We must build up and not break up the homes of the Commonwealth, and this court. We must build up and not break up the homes of the Commonwealth, and this court. We must build up and not break up the homes of the Commonwealth, and this court. We must build up and not break up the homes of the Commonwealt between the chronological and psychological age of delinquent individuals, In an investigation which has been carlied on in the Richmond Jail during the last three years 62 per cent of the inulation of recreational centers, and mates have been found subnormal.

delinquents may pass for the study through co-operation of the city and of the causes of the delinquency. The social workers, we may reduce delin-causes may be biological, that is, the quency to a minimum if we do not result of defective eyes or ears or cure it altogether.

this is but a part of the total expenses control. How can any one learn, or apply what they learn, or direct their Dr. William Healy, of the Juvenile energies in social conduct, if they are says: "From several sources we have estimations which, upon a conservative basis, show that the total cost of crime in the country would pay each year the entire national debt."

delinquency knows that feeble-mincenness and epilepsy are two great underlying causes of delinquency. Every derlying causes of delinquency knows that feeble-mincenness and epilepsy are two great underlying causes of delinquency knows that feeble-mincenness and epilepsy are two great underlying causes of delinquency knows that feeble-mincenness and epilepsy are two great underlying causes of delinquency knows that feeble-mincenness and epilepsy are two great underlying causes of delinquency knows that feeble-mincenness and epilepsy are two great underlying causes of delinquency. Every through the Juvenile Court, at least the repeaters, should be subjected to a psychological study to determine their The effect of using merely repressive mental status. This is absolutely es-measures must be seen by every one sential when we know that from one-third to one-half of commitments for

mates have been found subnormal.

One of the great needs of Richmond is the organization of a psychopathic institute through which the juvenile Court and a Psychopathic Institute.

HARVEST DISEASE NOW IS DUE

Although of brief duration, the harvest disease, as it is commonly known, is one of the most annoying and troublesome complaints of the summer season. It is of frequent occurrence, seldom recognized, and widely disseminated. The disease is generally ascribed to errors of diet, over exertion or poisoning, and but few of the afflicted are aware that the cause of their suffering is a minute six-legged insect. of their suffering is a minute six-lesged insect.

The "jigger," "chigger," or harvest mite, which occasions this vexatious summer eruption belongs to the mite welcome to the sufferer. As with other most welcome to the sufferer. As with other most welcome to the sufferer. summer eruption belongs to the family. This in itself is sufficient to parasitic diseases, the susceptibility cause some doubt in the minds of the enlightened, inasmuch as several other persons not suffering even when thordiseases, the susceptibility

enlightened, inasmuch as several other members of the family have gained fame through misbehavior. The itch mite is a notorious example. It has been with us since history began and still afflicts the human race. The straw mite, only recently discovered, is also acquiring somewhat of a reputation.

The adult jigger is harmless. It apparently loves the freedom of the woods and open fields, attaching itself to leaves and grasses and utterly ignoring all human intruders. The young are hatched in July and August, to leaves and grasses and utterly ignoring all human intruders. The young are hatched in July and August, and appear from the eggs as minute orange-red larvae. For some inexplicable reason they show a considerable predilection for human society, willingly forsaking their natural habitat for the uncertainties of life with man. When lodged upon the skin they immediately select a favorable site and rapidly begin to penetrate the outer layers by burrowing. The trouble begins at this stage. The irritation, at first mild, becomes intense as the burrowing proceeds, and is accompanied by redness, swelling and inflammation. Frequently the cruption resembles that of hives or even eczema, and the itching is so severe that lesions due to violent scratching may onsue. The